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House Approves Delay in Raising U.S. Tax Abroad

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (UPI)—A measure that would delay for another year substantial tax increases for Americans working abroad was passed today by the House. The vote was 411-5.

The delay until the 1978 tax year of the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act had been added by the Ways and Means Committee to a bill that would force the Internal Revenue Service from ruling on the deductibility of commuting costs until next April. The bill must now go to the Senate, where little opposition is expected.

EEC Chooses U.K. Site for Fusion Plant

Germany Loses Bid After Long Deadlock

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Two years of rivalry between British and West German sites for the European Economic Community's Joint European Torus (JET) nuclear fusion project ended today when EEC research ministers chose the English village of Culham.

The decision, announced by Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet after meeting with the ministers, opens the way for the international team of scientists assembled at Culham to press ahead with their efforts to produce cheap, plentiful and safe nuclear energy through controlled fusion.

Mr. Simonet, the current president of the EEC's Council of Ministers, said at a news conference here that a consensus had emerged in favor of Culham, near Oxford, after five ministers initially voted for the British site and two for its main rival,arching, in Bavaria. Two had abstained, one of them saying that he would go along with the majority view.

Basic research work on JET gave the community a lead over other projects under way in the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union. However, this advantage has been whittled away in the last two years of ministerial disagreement.

Avoids Hazards
The British Energy Ministry Anthony Wedgwood-Benn said that one of the advantages of producing nuclear power through fusion was that it avoided the environmental hazards associated with the fast-breeder reactor.

He said that the choice of Culham was "a big boost for British science that will attract people from other countries. It's a scientific prestige project for us, with a direct relevance to the world's crying need for energy."

Latest estimates of the project's cost over the next five years amount to \$180 million, of which the United Kingdom will contribute 25 per cent—the largest share—while the rest will be shared among the other eight EEC members.

The contributions have been deliberately weighed on the assumption that the host country, though paying the biggest share, would reap the most economic and other benefits from the project.

Mr. Simonet explained that the choice of Culham was based on its merits as a site, with no element of discrimination on a national basis.

British sources said earlier that Culham had been proposed both by because much of the preliminary research work had been done there and because Britain was until now not been the site of any Community institutions.

At today's meeting, the ministers agreed that if JET were eventually to be followed by a JET-2, sites in every EEC country would be considered except Britain.

Mr. Benn was not certain when construction work would begin at Culham, but said, "I expect to see things moving pretty quickly."

U.S. Experts Warn of U.K. A-Plant Risk

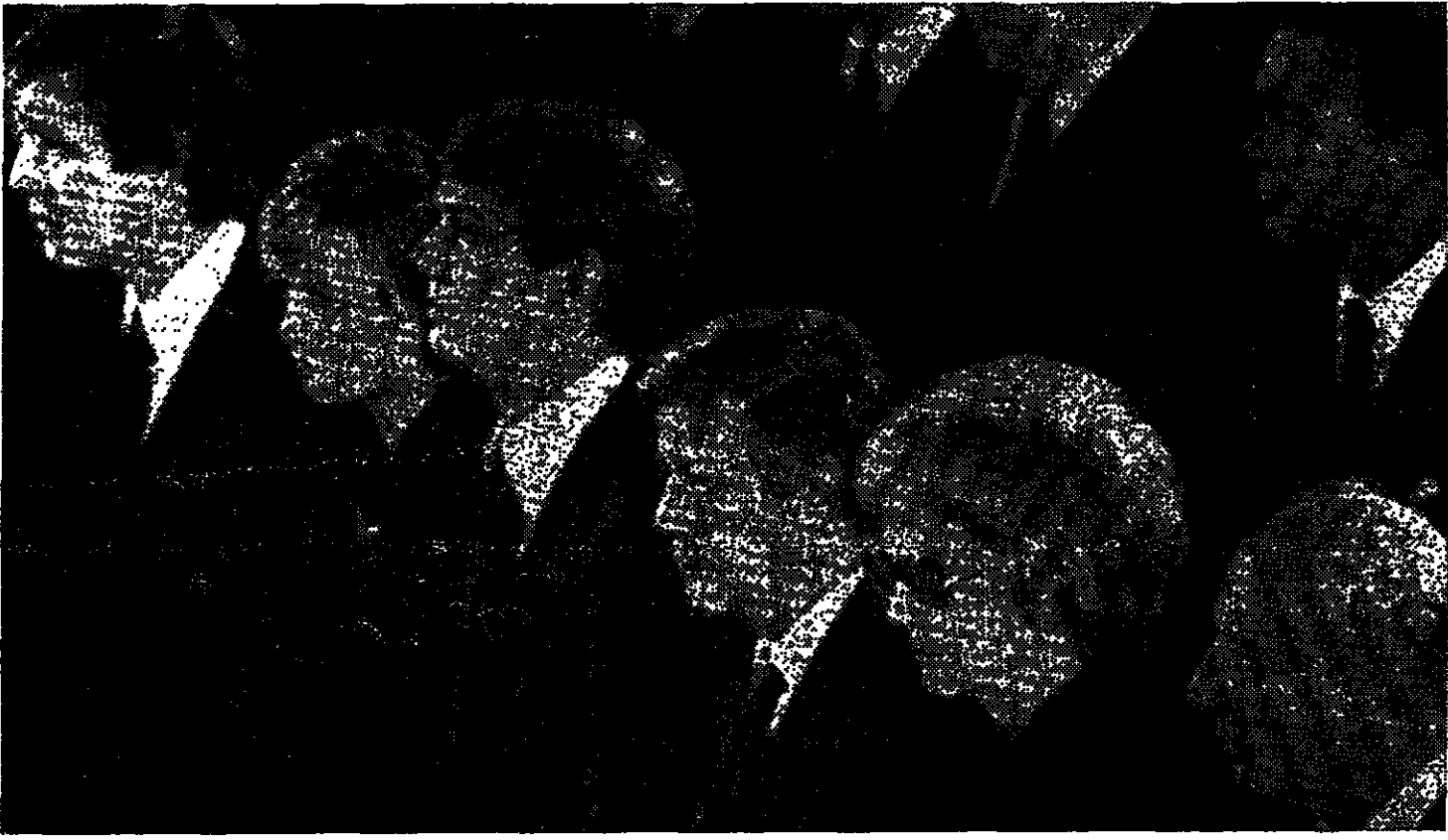
WHITEHAVEN, England, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Three prominent U.S. nuclear experts today warned Britain that its plans to build a commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant could "increase the worldwide risk of nuclear weapons proliferation."

Prof. George Rathjens, Prof. George E. Kasikow, and Dr. Herbert Seville issued their warning in the form of a "statement of concern" read to the current planning inquiry here into whether the state-owned British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. should be allowed to build a plant to recover plutonium and uranium from spent nuclear fuel.



STUTTGART FUNERAL—As members of the GS G-9 special border guard unit watch from a nearby rooftop (above), family and guests arrive at St. Eberhard Church for the funeral of Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Attending

the rites (below) are, from left, Mr. Schleyer's son Hanns Eberhard, his daughter-in-law and her husband, Arndt, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mrs. Waltraud Schleyer, the widow, and Walter Scheel, the president of West Germany.



At Well-Policed State Funeral for Schleyer

Scheel Implores World to Unite Against Terror

BONN, Oct. 25 (UPI)—President Walter Scheel, at a police-guarded state funeral for industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, called today for international agreements to fight terrorism as a threat to civilization. The funeral was guarded by 750 policemen who made sure that terrorists were unable to carry out on this occasion their threat to strike again.

Sharpshooters stood ready on roofs surrounding St. Eberhard's Catholic Church in Stuttgart and in windows of neighboring buildings. Police armed with sub-machine guns were at the church door. Others accompanied Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and chief federal prosecutor Kurt Rebmann, whose predecessor was assassinated six months ago.

The tight security indicated that the government was taking seriously the vow of Mr. Schleyer's kidnappers to avenge the deaths of the hijackers of a Lufthansa airliner and of three imprisoned terrorists.

Mr. Scheel, in a speech after the pontifical requiem mass, said the fight against terrorism is a fight of civilization against a barbarism trying to destroy all order.

"We Can Have Hope"
"If this knowledge prevails in the world, then we can have hope," he said. "I now call on all responsible world leaders to conclude worldwide conventions against terrorism as quickly as possible. If this [terrorist] danger is not smothered promptly, the brushfire will spread all over the world."

Mr. Scheel praised the Schmidt government's determined stand against the Arab-led hijackers and the West German kidnappers. Both groups, in concerted

actions, demanded freedom for 11 imprisoned members of Andreas Baader's terrorist band in return for the lives of Mr. Schleyer, 62, and the 86 jetliner passengers and crew members held captive in Somalia.

"If the imprisoned terrorists had been released it would have been the beginning of that very brushfire I mentioned," Mr. Scheel said. "Hanns-Martin Schleyer is dead. For all of us,

Wounded prisoner denies Baader gang suicide pact. Page 5.

not only for us Germans, the chance still remains to crush terrorists.

"They are the enemies of all civilization," he said. "The nations of the earth are beginning to realize this. They realize with horror that not this or that order is being attacked, but all order. This became clear as the governments of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic offered us their help during these difficult days."

Foreign Protesters
Mr. Scheel denounced the role of foreigners in anti-German protests. They charge that Baader and two members of his gang did not commit suicide, as prison authorities have said, but were murdered.

"They, too, share the guilt," Mr. Scheel said of the current protesters. "They help pave the way for terrorism. What new crimes do terrorists have to commit, anyway, before the eyes of all young people are opened?"

The manhunt for 16 suspects in the Schleyer murder continued eight days after his body was found. The search extended throughout Europe and as far away as Japan. Most of the 16 are thought to be outside West Germany.

UN Plans Debate
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (UPI)—The General Assembly decided today without a vote today to debate ways to curb air piracy and guarantee "the freedom of air travel."

Last week, international airline

Sees Success for Carter

Arabs and Israel Closer to Talks, Brzezinski Says

By Paul Hoffmann

BONN, Oct. 25 (UPI)—President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said today that the United States had made progress in obtaining Israeli and Arab willingness to negotiate on the Palestinian question and other key issues in the Middle East conflict. Mr. Brzezinski warned that a continuation of that conflict, while radicalizing Israel's neighbors, would pose a danger to the United States and other countries, "not to speak of Israel itself."

Addressing politicians, diplomats, the West and Japan, he also asserted that anti-Americanism in the world was waning, conceding that the Panama Canal treaties were unpopular in the United States, advocated Moscow's involvement in wider forms of cooperation and called for a closer consultative relationship between Washington and Peking.

Mr. Brzezinski made his statement on U.S. foreign policy at a meeting here of the Trilateral Commission, a group of leading American, Japanese and Western European who take an active interest in foreign affairs.

Strict Security
About 150 persons took part in the Bonn session of the group that started behind closed doors and amid strict security precautions Saturday.

Among the participants was Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state. He used his visit here to meet with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and other West German leaders, including representatives of the Palestinian liberation movement.

Statements and debates at the Bonn meeting were off the record. However, Mr. Brzezinski's review of U.S. foreign policy aims and achievements was later released by the U.S. Embassy.

In the part that was devoted to the Middle East, Mr. Brzezinski said that the Carter administration, building on the step-by-step arrangements outlined previously, namely under Mr. Kissinger, "has sought to elicit and crystallize growing Arab moderation, thereby making possible direct negotiations between the parties."

Enemy of Accommodation
Mr. Brzezinski said that he hoped that the Geneva conference for peace in the Middle East—which was convened after the 1973 war and quickly adjourned—might resume "before too long." He exhorted all parties to maintain a posture of moderation, "bearing in mind that sometimes excessive precision of details is an enemy of accommodation."

This was understood as an allusion to the status of Palestinians at a reconvened Geneva conference, which has been blocked by the presence of Palestinian guerrillas at such a full-scale parity, but threatened that it would withdraw its delegates if representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization were to participate as such.

Pointing to what he called "real progress" in foreign policy achieved by the Carter administration, Mr. Brzezinski cited also a decision of anti-American feeling in the world, better bilateral relations with Moscow and restraints on arms exports.

The national security adviser said that new U.S. concern for human rights had enabled the United States to play a more constructive role in many international issues. However, "we do

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Autopsy Cites Brain Damage

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 25 (UPI)—An autopsy report on Stephen Biko showing the primary cause of death to have been brain damage has been completed and delivered to the attorney-general of Transvaal Province, who will decide within days whether to order an inquest or criminal proceedings.

Justice Minister James Kruger has confirmed that the pathologist's report and the result of a related police investigation have been forwarded to the attorney-general, Jan Botha. The provincial official has immediate responsibility in the case since Mr. Biko died in Pretoria, capital of the province, Sept. 12.

Mr. Kruger has said that he will leave the case entirely to Mr. Botha. But in an interview last week, the justice minister, under heavy press criticism for his role in the affair, said he had "no doubt" that an inquest would be ordered, "because of

the public importance of the findings."

In Washington, President Carter said today he had made a decision on whether the United States will support some form of sanctions against South Africa as a result of its crackdown on black leaders, UPI reported. But he declined to say what decision he has made.

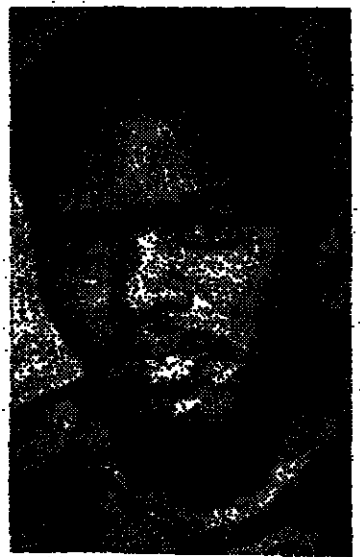
15 Blacks Detained
Meanwhile, security police said they detained 15 blacks in Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg in the last 36 hours. Most of them, a former member of the Christian Institute—banned in last week's measures against black opposition groups—was detained early today at his Soweto home.

Mr. Biko, the country's foremost young black leader, died in Pretoria central prison 26 days after being detained without charges by the security police. On the last day of his life, he

was transferred by road from Port Elizabeth, where he was held, to the Pretoria jail, 800 miles away.

Initially, the justice minister said that Mr. Biko had been on a hunger strike for the last eight days of his life. However, it subsequently emerged that the 30-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Steve Biko

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة

In Europe in 1960s, U.S. Magazine Says

Uranium Hijacking Laid to Israel

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—Israel secretly assembled a nuclear arsenal nearly a decade ago with enriched uranium stolen in the United States and Europe and purchased from West Germany and France under the cover of staged hijackings, Rolling Stone magazine reported yesterday.

In an article in its issue dated Nov. 15, the magazine said an Israeli commando unit hijacked two uranium shipments, in France and Britain, in 1966, then staged two more hijackings in 1968 and 1969 with the cooperation of West Germany and France, which were paid in cash and scientific information.

The article said Israel had undertaken the hijackings and clandestine purchases after it was forced to halt a 10-year smuggling operation that had obtained 200 to 400 pounds of bomb-grade uranium from a nuclear materials processing plant at Apollo, Pa.

The authors of the article—Howard Kohn, the magazine's

associate editor, and Barbara Newman, a Washington correspondent for National Public Radio—said at a news conference here yesterday that a CIA estimate that Israel had 15 nuclear bombs was conservative and that they had unconfirmed reports of up to 150 bombs.

A spokesman for the Israeli Embassy in Washington denied that Israel had stolen, smuggled, hijacked or secretly purchased enriched uranium "either in the United States or anywhere else in the world," and reiterated the official stand that Israel would "not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons to the Middle East."

In Tel Aviv, the government issued a similar denial. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Rolling Stone report was part of a recent string of "dramatic and fantastic stories" about Israel's nuclear capacity. The stories have "no foundation in reality," he said. The Defense Ministry refused comment.

In London, the report that Israeli agents hijacked a shipment of uranium in England in

1968 was denied by the two British nuclear agencies.

[A spokesman for British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. said, "It never happened. The story is absolute nonsense." The state-run Atomic Energy Authority issued a similar denial.]

In Washington, the State Department had no immediate comment on the report, which was said to have been based on information provided by two unidentified experts on Middle East affairs, one a Defense Department consultant and the other a former official of the National Security Agency.

The magazine article said that the CIA brought the alleged uranium thefts in Pennsylvania to the attention of President Johnson in 1966 and that he ordered the agency's director, Richard Helms, to keep the matter secret. A similar report was broadcast last week by the National Public Radio.

According to the article, Israeli commandos overpowered the driver of a 26-ton truck carrying uranium in France in 1968 and smuggled the bomb-grade material to Israel. Another nuclear shipment was hijacked in Britain a short time later, the magazine said.

Freighter Named

Israeli agents, the article said, subsequently staged two hijackings to disguise uranium transactions. In one, the West German government allegedly was given \$3.7 million and some scientific secrets in exchange for 200 tons of uranium that an Israeli commando unit piloted by arrangement from the freighter Schoersberg in November, 1968. The magazine said a similar arrangement with France was carried out a year later.

There have been many reports over the years that the disappearance of the West German freighter and its cargo involved a deal between West Germany and Israel, but these have not been confirmed.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has estimated that 8,000 pounds of fissionable material have been missing in the United States during the last 20 years, including 381.8 pounds from the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corp. in Apollo, Pa. Some officials have said the loss was the result of crude statistical systems, processing of wastes and other mundane factors, but not theft.

The General Accounting Office and three congressional committees currently are investigating alleged thefts of nuclear materials in the United States.

By Marvin Howe

In West Bank and Gaza

PLO Said to Be Discussing Broad Delegation to Geneva

By Marvin Howe

BEIRUT, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The Palestine Liberation Organization is quietly canvassing Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to serve on a possible delegation to a Geneva peace conference, according to an authoritative source close to the organization's leadership.

The source, an official close to the PLO's executive committee, said the organization would be willing to be represented by such a delegation on two conditions. One, he said, is that it get an

invitation to the conference on an equal footing with other Arabs, and the other, that a militant be appointed delegation chairman.

Officially, the PLO acknowledges that "continuous contacts" are being made in the West Bank and Gaza but emphasizes that no decision has been made on the composition of a Geneva delegation.

Move Called Premature
"It is premature to think of a delegation at a time when we do not believe the Geneva conference will take place," Abdel Jawad Saleh, a member of the PLO executive committee and head of the occupied homeland department, said yesterday.

Mr. Saleh is a former mayor of el-Birah, a small town near Jerusalem, and was deported in 1973 as a security threat.

"The Israelis are trying to find an alternative to the PLO but it is impossible to form a separate Palestinian delegation without the approval of the PLO," Mr. Saleh said in an interview.

"From my experience as mayor for seven years and contacts with the Israelis, I saw them try to form a local leadership, against the PLO, but they failed," he continued. "All the labor unions, the charitable and women's societies, the men's and young people's clubs, all the institutions permitted in the occupied territories are with the PLO. All the mayors claim the PLO represents the Palestinian people."

Members of the PLO executive committee refuse to discuss details of a possible Palestinian delegation because, publicly, they still insist that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Nevertheless, there is talk at the top about the makeup not only of a Palestinian delegation but also of a provisional government.

The Palestinians would be ready to constitute a provisional government—including West Bank and Gaza, Jordan, PLO members and independents—if there were a concrete invitation to Geneva, according to responsible PLO sources.

The United States, Egypt and the Soviet Union are said to be urging formation of a provisional government to circumvent Israel's ban on any negotiations with the PLO.

However, the question here is, would Israel accept such a provisional government?

Brzezinski Sees Progress

(Continued from Page 1)

not make the acceptance of our view of human rights a precondition for specific bilateral relationships," he declared.

Mr. Brzezinski said that Washington wanted cooperation with Moscow "in the Indian Ocean, in the Middle East and in Europe, as well as on wider global issues," and especially in containing the arms race.

He recalled that President Carter had restated the U.S. commitment to a "forward defense in Europe," a code phrase meaning a response to a hypothetical attack from the East that would seek to maintain positions close to the Soviet bloc frontiers.

Mr. Brzezinski avoided going into military details, saying merely that the U.S. commitment in Europe and Asia "needs to be defined and refined in the light of changing circumstances and both its strategic as well as tactical implications will require greater cooperation and joint re-evaluation in the years ahead."



Saif Bin Said al-Ghobash

Arab Official Assassinated

(Continued from Page 1)

agency both said today that local authorities believed the captured gunman had two accomplices who escaped. The Iraqi news agency indicated that authorities had picked up another five persons for questioning.

The Emirates minister, Mr. Ghobash, was hit by three bullets in the abdomen and shoulders as he was about to enter the VIP departure lounge with Mr. Khaddam. The Syrian minister escaped injury and ran inside the lounge, out of the line of fire.

Mr. Ghobash, 48, fell bleeding to the floor and died of his wounds at a military hospital.

The Middle East News Agency said that Mr. Khaddam's bodyguards opened fire on the gunman, but missed. Eleven bullet holes were found in the glass door to the VIP lounge.

The SYRIA correspondent, who witnessed the shooting, said that the gunman fled from his firing position, shot at pursuing police and escaped onto the tarmac through the airport restaurant.

He said that the gunman took seven hostages as he fled and herded them in the direction of a parked Czechoslovakian cargo jet, which was surrounded by security forces.

After 90 minutes of negotiations and a threat by Abu Dhabi security forces to open fire, the gunman surrendered and releases the hostages.

Mr. Khaddam conferred with Emirates officials before returning to Damascus, cutting short his Gulf tour. He had already visited Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the Emirates and had planned to continue on to Qatar and Bahrain.

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Falkenberg Str. 9, Munich.



E. FLORIBUS UNUM—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal looking for his pair of shoes among many in front of East Jerusalem's Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Scheduled to visit the mosque with Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kolek, Mr. Blumenthal went only with aides because Washington does not recognize Israeli control there.

Blumenthal Says U.S. Is Pledged To Give Long-Term Aid to Israel

JERUSALEM, Oct. 25 (UPI).

U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal today promised that U.S. economic aid to Israel will continue "for an indefinite period of time" and then left for Kuwait on the third leg of a tour of the Middle East. He came here from Cairo yesterday.

Responding to a question on the scope of U.S. assistance to Israel, Mr. Blumenthal said:

"That matter is still under discussion. We were committed and would be for an indefinite period of time to work closely with and assist you through our

own aid efforts in your achieving the kind of economic goals that you have laid out to us."

Earlier, Mr. Blumenthal signed an accord committing the United States to share an \$80-million agricultural research project with Israel. He discussed Israel's request for \$2.3 billion in economic assistance in fiscal 1978. Israel is currently receiving \$1.8 billion in U.S. aid.

Government sources said that during his 30-hour visit, Mr. Blumenthal promised Prime Minister Menachem Begin that there will be no cuts in U.S. economic aid to Israel.

Industrial States Would Give More

UN Panel Votes a Cut in 3d World's Payments

By Pranay Gupta

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (NYT).—After spirited and sometimes bitter debate, a General Assembly committee last night approved a controversial new set of assessments that will reduce the financial contributions of oil-producing and developing countries to next year's United Nations budget but will generally increase the share of the industrialized countries of the West.

Ninety countries voted approval of the new scale. Twelve countries abstained, including the United States, whose annual payments of \$100 million, or 25 per cent of the \$400-million budget, make it the biggest contributor to the United Nations. Two members, Singapore and Libya, voted against the proposal.

The vote was conducted after a day of discussions that were reminiscent of last year's divisive debate over contributions when developing countries, supported

by the oil-producing states, successfully argued that the proposed scale demanded unfairly large contributions from them.

The dispute last year induced the General Assembly to order that a new scale be drawn up for the fiscal period covering the years 1978 and 1979.

The Assembly's Fifth Committee, which has jurisdiction over financial matters, assigned the task to an 18-member committee on contributions. After almost a year's work, the Contributions Committee produced a proposal under which there would be reductions for 85 developing and oil-producing countries and increases for 22 mostly affluent nations.

Such assessments were based on three revised criteria and the committee had hoped that its work would help mollify critics concerned about the question of who would pay how much and why. But, as was apparent in the discussions yesterday, the

representatives continued to express dissatisfaction over the assessments and questioned whether the new scale was egalitarian and equitable.

Vietnam proposed that its scale, already at the permissible minimum of 0.01 per cent of the total budget, be trimmed by a third. This proposal reportedly will now be referred back to the Contributions Committee.

Other critics, such as Italy—which abstained in the vote—charged that the assessments were unrealistic and did not take into account current global economic conditions.

Mario Majoli, the representative from Italy, said the Contributions Committee's approach "reflected a consideration of political

criteria, but not so much the state of the real economy of a country."

He was referring to one of the three new criteria used by the Contributions Committee in arriving at the proposed assessments—that the base period for determining a country's net national income, by which the amount of contributions for each country is computed, had been increased from three years to seven years.

The second criterion involved lowering the minimum figure for payments from 0.02 per cent to 0.01 of the total budget. The third criterion consisted of classifying "developing" countries as those having less than \$1,800 in per capita income.

Favors 'Some Form' of Restraint

Young Supports Sanctions on South Africa

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 25 (NYT).—Andrew Young, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, said yesterday that he favored imposing "some form of sanctions" against South Africa for its crackdown on blacks and dissidents last week.

Mr. Young made the remark on leaving the Security Council, where African delegates began a campaign to invoke tough sanctions against South Africa, including bans on arms shipments, investment and trade, because of what they denounced as recent "repressive measures."

The U.S. delegate, who has stirred controversies in the past for his comments, took care to say that he was expressing a personal view. But he also said that it was his role to lay out possible alternatives and their likely consequences for decision by President Carter and by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Mr. Young arrived for the council session from Washington where he attended a morning policy review meeting on southern African questions with Mr. Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security adviser, and representatives of the Treasury, Commerce and Defense Departments.

In the aftermath of the mea-

sure taken by South Africa, Mr. Vance summoned home the U.S. ambassador to South Africa for consultations on Friday in what was an obvious rebuttal to that government. He also warned that the actions taken by the government of Prime Minister John Vorster could have serious repercussions on relations between the two countries.

There has also been a rising demand from the Congressional Black Caucus for a program of economic sanctions and other punitive measures.

Mr. Young said that he expected the Carter administration's review would lead to a policy position within the next day or two. He would not say whether the administration was leaning toward African demands for a mandatory international ban on arms sales. For a number of years, the United States has observed a voluntary ban, as has Britain.

However, the United States and other Western nations have been unwilling to vote for a mandatory trade embargo against South Africa, arguing that such a drastic measure is reserved only for the gravest actions, such as aggression or a threat to peace under the UN Charter.

African delegates here appear confident that the Carter administration is sympathetic to their

demands for tougher action to deal with South Africa, but admit that they have no evidence that the United States is ready for a more drastic approach from its Western allies.

In the Security Council yesterday, Mahmoud Mesiri of Tunisia, speaking for the dozens of African countries that requested the session, complained that while the United Nations had not imposed an arms embargo or banned further investment, South Africa had launched new measures of repression.

A mere condemnation resolution would be an inadequate response, he said, urging approval of four resolutions first offered by the Africans in March.

The current debate poses particular difficulties, since it is being held while the five Western members of the Security Council are striving privately to persuade South Africa to withdraw its forces from South-West Africa (Namibia) and permit free elections in the territory under UN auspices.

The United States and Britain have also been seeking Prime Minister Vorster's help in persuading Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia to agree to their plan for a transfer of power to the black majority.

After 18-Month Silence, Words of Praise

3 Messages by Sihanouk Reported

BANGKOK, Oct. 25 (AP).—

Cambodia's government broke more than 18 months of silence on the subject of Prince Norodom Sihanouk with the broadcast today of three congratulatory messages attributed to the former chief of state.

One message, read over the Phnom Penh radio, included an attack on "U.S. imperialism, which is the most powerful and ferocious imperialist power in the world and in history."

That message, dated Sept. 29, was addressed to the Cambodian Communist party Central Committee. It also said the United States had experienced "the most total defeat at the hands of Cambodia led by the extremely wise and correct" Communist party of Cambodia.

The message also praised the Communists for bringing Cambodia "a soaringly prosperous, plentiful, sound, just, revolutionary, democratic new society" as well as "great fame, prestige and popularity among nations."

The two other messages, dated Sunday, lauded Premier Pol Pot and the Communist party for "great success" during the Premier's recent visits to China and North Korea. The messages said the trip had strengthened the friendship and "militant solidarity" between Cambodia and the two countries.

The breaking of the silence on Sihanouk may be a step by the Phnom Penh leadership to lift some of the secrecy that has blanketed Cambodia since the Communist victory there in April, 1975.

During the visit by Pol Pot to China and North Korea, the existence of a Cambodian Communist party was officially admitted for the first time and Pol Pot was revealed to be its secretary-general.

Analysis said at the time the Chinese may have urged the Cambodians, with whom they have strong ties, to end some of their secrecy and possibly to abandon the ruthless methods widely believed to be employed by the Phnom Penh leadership.

Seoul Students Stage Anti-Regime Protest

SEOUL, Oct. 25 (AP).—Students fought riot police on the campus of Yonsei University in Seoul today despite a ban on anti-government demonstrations. No casualties were reported.

Demonstrators threw rocks and shouted, "Out with Park Chung Hee" and "Scrap Yushin."

"Yushin," meaning revitalization, is the name for President Park's authoritarian rule.



Prince Norodom Sihanouk

The prince, ousted in a coup in 1970, spent the five years of the Cambodian war as head of a government-in-exile in Peking and established close ties with Chinese leaders.

Despite the praise in the messages, most Western experts believe relations between the 55-year-old prince and the Phnom Penh regime are poor.

Foreign Minister Ieng Sary was quoted in a May interview with the West German magazine Der Spiegel as saying that the prince and his wife, Princess Monique, were living in the former royal palace in Phnom Penh.

"After his resignation he requested to be allowed to move abroad. We made it clear to him that this would be neither in the interests of his country nor in his own," Ieng Sary was quoted as having said.

A former Sihanouk aide, who said that Sihanouk had been after returning to Phnom Penh after the war and finding emptied of most of its population.

After 5 Months of Wrangling

Three Dutch Parties Agree On Division of Cabinet Seats

THE HAGUE, Oct. 25 (Reuters).

The Netherlands government for the last seven months by a caretaker Cabinet, moved toward a return to normal government today with an agreement between political parties on the sharing of Cabinet posts.

The accord between the Labor, Christian Democratic and Democratic '66 parties opened the way for the 58-year-old caretaker Premier, Joop den Uyl, to be reappointed by Queen Juliana.

Haggling over the seats in the center-left Cabinet during the last month has brought increasing signs of impatience from Dutch employers and unions, pushing for firm measures to revive the economy.

The Cabinet negotiations, made necessary by an inconclusive general election last May, lasted five months. Agreement was reached with the help of two mediators when Mr. den Uyl's Labor party, the biggest of the 150-member Second Chamber, the lower house of the Staten-Generaal (parliament),

with 53 seats, backed down on several key points.

The Christian Democrats, who hold 48 seats, will have 7 ministers, the same number as the Labor party.

They will keep the justice portfolio, held for the past six years by the Christian Democratic leader, Andreas van Agt, whose views on abortion and moral issues have caused repeated conflict with his Cabinet colleagues in parliament.

At Labor's insistence, Mr. Agt will become interior minister.

Balance of Power
Democrats '66, a left-liberal party that sides with Labor on most issues, will provide transport and science policy ministers and will hold the balance of power in the new 16-member Cabinet.

Labor left-wingers opposed deal protesting that their bargain of 10 seats in the cabinet would not be reflected in the balance of the new Cabinet, political sources said.

West Seeks to End Stalemate In Troop-Cut Talks at Vienna

(Continued from Page 1)

the East's overall superiority in men and equipment intact.

The talks have been further complicated by other differences between the two sides. Eastern negotiators have not accepted Western estimates of Warsaw Pact strength in the area. But they have been unwilling to provide statistics of their own. Another critical problem has been Moscow's effort to place separate sub-ceilings on the size of national forces in the area, a move that has been strongly resisted by West Germany.

Two-Year Stalemate
As a result, little progress was made in Vienna during the first two years of negotiations.

In an effort to end this stalemate, Western negotiators in December, 1975, unveiled a proposal that, in addition to providing for equal ceilings on Eastern and Western ground forces, basically called for a reduction of the most threatening component of

Western forces in the region, nuclear warheads, in return for large cuts in the number of conventional tanks, considered the dangerous element of the War Pact forces.

Under the proposal, the U.S. States would withdraw 1,000 clear warheads, 90 aircraft missiles and 29,000 troops in exchange for the withdrawal of two Soviet tank armies from East Germany. A tank consists of about 1,700 tanks, approximately 68,000 troops.

Soviet negotiators critic this offer, but it has never formally rejected. At the time, officials said that via ways of "sweetening" the offer, which would have all discussion in Western governments since last year.

However, the major impetus for revising the offer came later this year when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt made several public appeals for progress in the talks.

More Flexibility

The new Western proposal designed to correct what critics call an anomaly in the offer, which would have all the United States to withdraw its forces from anywhere Central Europe but would force the Soviet Union to move an entire tank army from East Germany and would require Moscow to remove army divisions and 1,700 troops from Eastern Europe as a result of the reduction in the number of Soviet troops, to the same number envisaged under the 1975 proposal.

Moscow would have greater ability in determining how where these cuts would be made. In addition, in the event the two sides were unable to agree on the terms of a second phase accord placing a complete set of restrictions on East and Western forces, the proposal calls for ceilings of 700,000 for ground forces and 200,000 for air forces to go into effect automatically.

The proposed neutron treaty, which is designed to deal with intense blast radiation, would not be included in the agreement, officials said. The administration might be willing to forego deployment if Moscow appears serious in pursuing a deal along the lines suggested by the West.

960th Cosmos Up

MOSCOW, Oct. 25 (UPI).

Soviet Union launched the 960th Cosmos satellite today.

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But Opposition Also Is Encouraged

Torrijos Content With Vote Backing Panama Canal Pacts

PANAMA CITY, Oct. 25 (AP).—Panamanian President Omar Torrijos said today he was content with his people's 66-per-cent vote for the new Panama Canal treaties. But opponents of Gen. Torrijos' authoritarian rule said the size of the "no" vote was encouraging to their campaign for return to democratic government.

An unofficial count of 95 per cent of the votes in Sunday's election, announced last night by Controller General Damian Castillo, showed 468,694 in favor of the treaties, 238,697 against, more than 12,000 invalid ballots, and a turnout of 96 to 98 per cent of the more than 800,000 persons eligible to vote.

Mr. Castillo, who headed the election board, said Gen. Torrijos told him he was "content with the turnout and the results." Other government officials said the vote approval was a "bit less" than the 70 per cent they had hoped for.

Opponents of Gen. Torrijos also expressed satisfaction. "These were very good results and show we are in a very good position," said Diogenes Arreseman, of the independent lawyers movement, which led the opposition to the treaties.

Popular Support Seen

"We have been fighting for the renewal of political parties," Mr. Arreseman continued, "and now we have this backing, we believe we have enough popular support to continue. We may try to organize a national liberation front in order to act politically."

Political parties were banned under Gen. Torrijos, who took power from a civilian president nine years ago. Citizens had been free to discuss political problems during the six-week

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An unidentified gunman prodding his hostages toward a getaway car in Montreal.

Gunman Seized, Hostages Freed in Canada

MONTREAL, Oct. 25 (UPI).—A man arrested after fleeing a bank with \$122,000 and four hostages in an unsuccessful escape attempt will probably face charges of robbery and kidnapping, the police said today.

The identity of a 35-year-old male suspect caught by police was not released.

All four hostages taken from the bank in the car provided by police were released unharmed. They were three bank employees and a newspaper reporter who had acted as intermediary in talks to free about a dozen hostages held in the bank for three hours.

The man, armed with a rifle, was arrested without resistance soon after the last hostage was freed, a police spokesman said.

The drama began when police surprised the gunman when he tried to leave an East Montreal branch of the Canadian National Bank. He barricaded himself inside the bank with about a dozen persons, mostly employees, as hostages.

Some Programs

Among the federal programs involved will be reading, writing, bilingual education, teacher corps, vocational education, education for the handicapped and compensatory education.

In a wide-ranging speech, Mr. Callifano, in an apparent allusion to the Allan Bakke case, the so-called "reverse discrimination" suit now before the U.S. Supreme Court, also defended the need for special admissions programs in U.S. professional and graduate schools. He also rejected the notion of a national scholastic achievement test or national standards of scholastic achievement.

While Mr. Callifano, in effect, was announcing that the federal government would for the first

time become involved in combating the achievement decline, he emphasized that the main responsibility for this job still lies at the state and local levels of education.

This belief notwithstanding, Mr. Callifano said, "there is an important role that can be played by the federal government."

Major Steps

"This administration can and should take some major steps to help the states and localities."

Perhaps the most significant of these steps is the study to be done by NIE. Under the Ford administration, NIE consistently played down the importance of the decline and neither sponsored nor did any independent research itself into its possible causes.

Referring to the NIE study, Mr. Callifano said:

"We need to know who is not

performing well, why they are not performing well, how this failure affects students' lives and what we can do to improve their basic skills."

Mr. Callifano also said that the results obtained from the study would be used to "permit states and localities to design effective remedial programs as an integral part of their testing effort."

(Los Angeles Times)

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Meanwhile, the Philippines submitted a draft resolution calling for next year's regular session of the General Assembly to be held in Manila.

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Probe Is Started on Drop in Basic Skills

Student Decline Prompts U.S. Move

By Don Speich

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The federal government is planning a major investigation into the decline in basic skills of U.S. students, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano Jr. said yesterday.

Mr. Califano said that he has asked the National Institute of Education (NIE), the education research arm of HEW, to do a "major study of the reason why students fail to perform well on [standardized] tests and basic skills."

The HEW secretary, speaking at the annual business meeting of the College Entrance Examination Board, also announced several other federally sponsored efforts aimed at curbing the decline.

Included, he said, is the creation of a "project on fundamental skills." This program, to be operated by HEW's Office of Education, will bring 13 existing federal programs under one authority to "insure better targeting of funds by HEW as we work to help states and localities develop effective plans for improving basic skills," Mr. Califano said.

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Among the federal programs involved will be reading, writing, bilingual education, teacher corps, vocational education, education for the handicapped and compensatory education.

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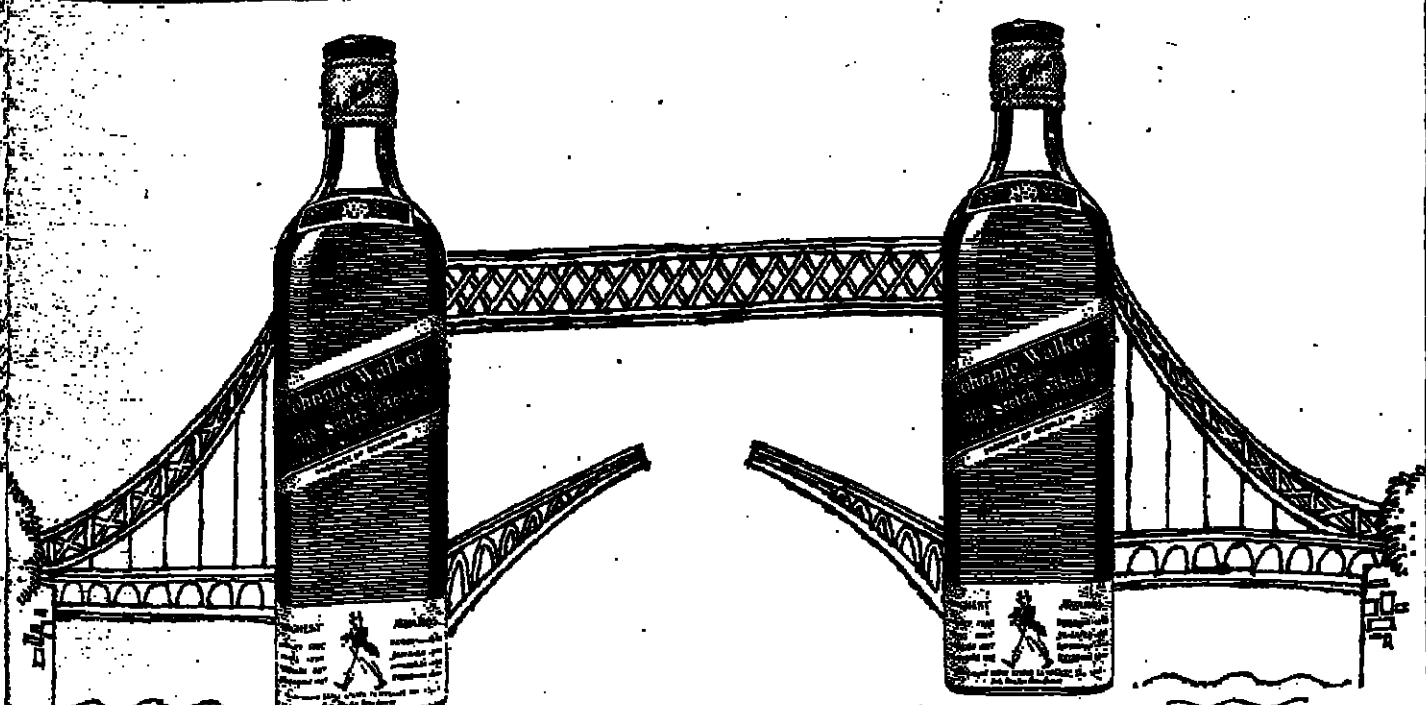
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Panama's Plebiscite

Without waiting for the Panamanian equivalent of the farm vote to roll in, it seems safe to call the apparent 2-to-1 majority for the canal treaties in Panama's plebiscite on Sunday for what it largely is: the removal of the next-to-last obstacle blocking the resolution of the Panama Canal issue. The last obstacle, of course—and the only one of any consequence since the final agreement on the treaty language—is the plebiscite that will be held in the U.S. Senate. There was never any doubt that the authoritarian government of Gen. Omar Torrijos could muster a majority vote for the treaties. For all the opportunity he offered for some restraining expression of dissenting opinion and for all the evidence of honest voting procedures overseen by foreign observers, only the size of the margin was ever in doubt.

If there is any element of surprise in the outcome, it lies in the unexpectedly high level of opposition. Gen. Torrijos was predicting a 9-to-1 ratio and working toward that end presumably on the theory that an overwhelming majority would bolster his own standing while putting more pressure on the U.S. Senate where, it need scarcely be noted, the prospects for the necessary two-thirds majority are very much in doubt.

Frankly, we prefer the look of the actual outcome. If only because it suggests a more open test of public opinion and a genuine division among Panamanians about the treaties' terms. In all logic, if as many as one-third of Panama's voters are against the deal, this ought to suggest to its opponents in this country that as a practical political matter it may not be quite the giveaway that they would have us believe. We do not mean by this that the U.S.-Panamanian agreement automatically becomes a good deal for the United States just because large numbers of Panamanians apparently believe it to be a bad deal for them. What the vote does seem to confirm, however, is what a succession of U.S. negotiators, under six presidents, have been arguing all along: That there is

a powerful and potentially explosive strain of nationalist sentiment in Panama; that it finds expression almost wholly in strong and growing public resentment of the status quo regarding U.S. "occupation" of the Canal Zone and U.S. operation of the canal; and that this is a serious and growing problem, not just for the Panamanian government of the moment, but for the U.S. government as well.

If that is a reasonable reading of the outcome of the Panamanian plebiscite, it seems to us to buttress what we have always thought to be the strongest case for the new treaties—the case that rests, however hypothetically, on what would happen if the treaties are rejected and the United States simply stands on the status quo. The argument of the treaties' supporters is that Panamanian frustration would grow, and ultimately explode in riots or sabotage of the canal or a violent change of government, and that one way or another this might oblige the United States to intervene with its own troops—and under the terms of a 74-year-old treaty that is respected by almost no other country in the world.

Opponents, of course, argue equally hypothetically that the same threat would exist under the new treaties—and so it might. But the difference, of course, is that in that case the Panamanian government would share responsibility for keeping the canal open with its own security forces, and the United States would have a clear, newly negotiated right—expressly confirmed in the recent joint interpretation of the treaties by President Carter and Gen. Torrijos, and accepted in the hemisphere and elsewhere—to act if the Panamanians could not or would not protect the canal. As we have noted more than once in this space, that strikes us as a far sounder position from which to deal with the considerable undercurrent of nationalism and anti-Americanism revealed in Sunday's plebiscite in Panama.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Retirement—Early or Late?

No one really knows what the effect will be of the legislation working its way through Congress to raise the mandatory retirement age from 65 to 70. But that isn't slowing the bill down. The House voted it through late last month by a vote of 359 to 4, and the Senate passed its version last Wednesday by 87 to 6. Details remain to be worked out, and there is sharp disagreement over some of them, but it appears certain that a bill will emerge shortly that will make it unlawful for most, if not all, employers to compel workers to retire before they are 70.

The changes this legislation could work in the U.S. economy and in the role of older people in society are enormous. Could is the key word, for despite the weeks of hearings on this and similar proposals, there are few facts on which to make reliable predictions. This bill's impact—on the unemployment rate, the financing of pension plans, the productivity of workers and the re-adjustment in living patterns—depends on what thousands of individuals decide to do. And no one has a handle on what those decisions will be. The estimates are that anywhere from 5 to 20 per cent of those who become 65 each year will elect to keep on working—at least for a while—and the difference between those two numbers is sufficient to make a huge difference in calculating the effect of the bill.

The principal reason why the economics of this legislation have received so little public consideration is that the bill is widely regarded as a civil-rights measure. It is, in fact, an amendment to the 1967 Age Discrimination in Employment Act, which now bars employers from discriminating against anyone because of age between 40 and 65. But it seems to us—and to many of the bill's supporters—that this is the forerunner of legislation to bar mandatory retirement at any age. That idea, as well as this bill, has an unusual array of supporters ranging from liberals, who see mandatory retirement as a matter of discrimination, to conservatives, who regard it as an interference with freedom of choice. Public-opinion polls indicate that a vast majority of Americans, even those who think most workers ought to stop work when they are 65, dislike mandatory retirement systems.

With that kind of support, opposition to this legislation by some business and labor groups never had a chance. They can no more produce reliable data to support their

argument that the bill will harm employers and young workers than can its proponents demonstrate that the bill will ease the financing worries of the Social Security system and of some pension funds. In that sense, the legislation has many aspects of a social experiment. Consider these possibilities—if substantial numbers of those reaching 65 choose to keep on working:

- Personnel managers may be forced to face up to the problem of the declining productivity of some older workers—a problem that is now often ignored because "he'll retire in a couple of years, anyway."

- Young people may discover that the job market is tighter than it otherwise would be because older workers aren't retiring.

- The cost of corporate pension funds may come down while health-insurance costs go up.

- Employers who want to get rid of older employees may find that the easiest way is to improve their pension plan so that early retirement is more attractive.

- Employers may even discover that it is possible to arrange schedules so that older persons who really want to work only part-time or part of a year can be accommodated.

- Salesmen may discover a whole new market out there of people over 65 who suddenly have more money to spend than 66-year-olds had in the past.

You can make a case, if you want to, that the uncharted waters into which this legislation takes us ought to be explored more carefully before they are entered. But that is not going to happen. Moving up the mandatory retirement age to 70 is an idea whose time has come. Our only suggestions to the congressional conference committees are that it give employers enough time to adjust to the new rules and that it seriously consider eliminating all exceptions; both houses have picked out groups where the age limit of 65 would still apply. There is nothing magical about either number and there is something arbitrary about trying to apply one number to one kind of worker and a second to another. Anyway, both numbers will disappear in a few years if this experiment turns out well—as we suspect it will—and neither will be particularly relevant if it turns out badly.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

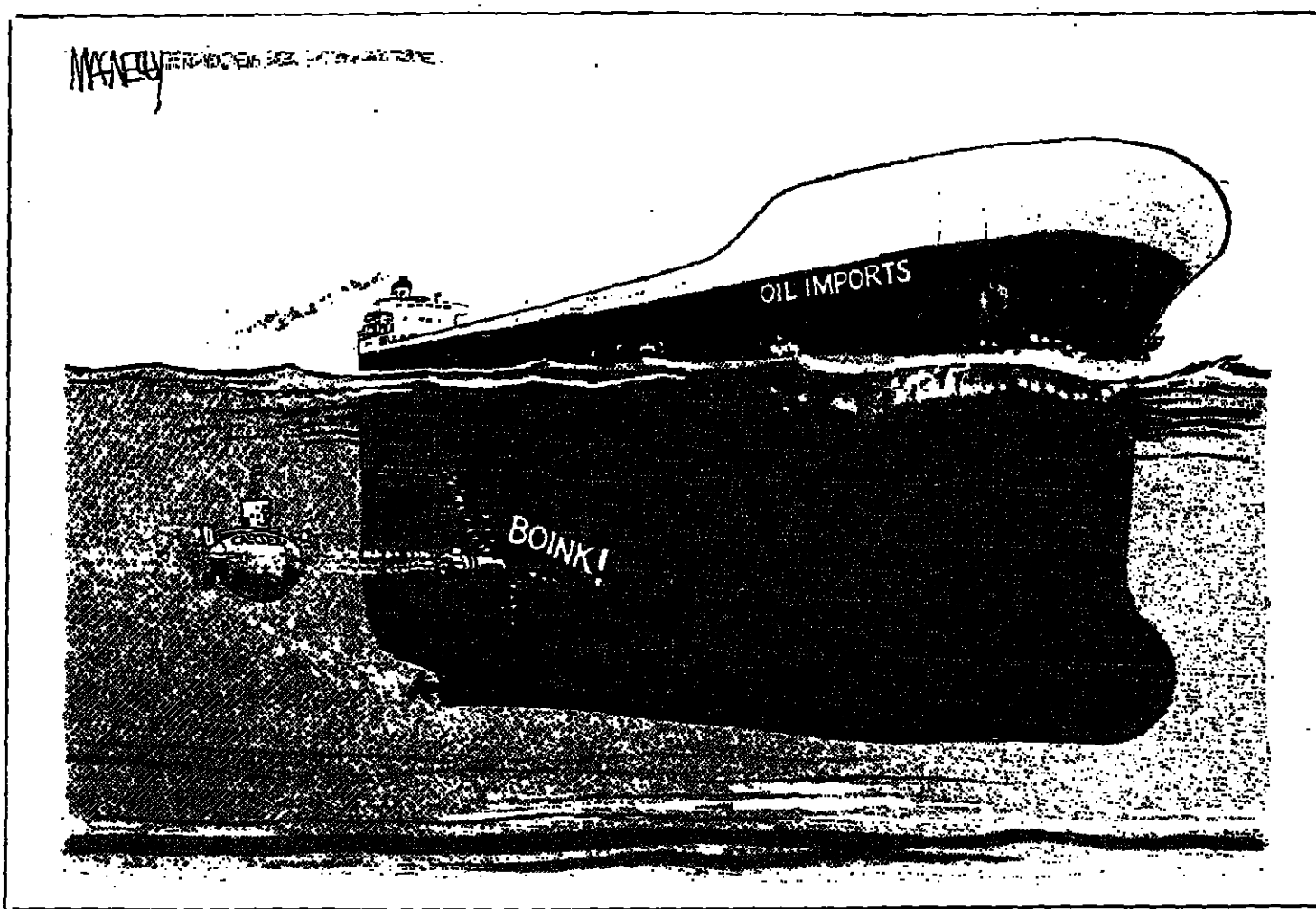
October 26, 1902

PARIS—Americans were present in large numbers at the Nouveau Cirque last night, and heartily applauded the lively pantomime show "Joyeux Nègres" with its highly amusing "cakewalk" in which real American colored "artists" made a very good show. Sprinkled throughout the audience were also several government officials, members of some of the leading families of the capital and a few French music-hall performers.

Fifty Years Ago

October 26, 1927

NEW YORK—The old joke about a "long, low black and powerful Ford" seems in a fair way to lose most of its punch, with New York dealers promising prospective customers that they will have the new "mini-model" Ford models in a fortnight. A few of the cars have already been turned out, but quantity production has not yet been started. It has not been finally decided just how fast the new model will be able to go.



New Rumbblings Are Heard in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—Puzzling noises from China are beginning to raise new questions about the post-Mao leadership. Some of the most puzzling noises are those which do not reach us—such as, for instance, the extravagant praise of Chairman Hua. The volume of praise bestowed on him has decreased markedly, and he is no longer made to appear as much of a superman as Mao was. Mao's successor seems to be in some kind of trouble.

Of course, it is conceivable that Hua's innate modesty—for which he has also been praised to the skies—has caused him to order the Chinese press to go easy on the Hua cult. Or that, having established himself as a superman figure in the eyes of the nation, he feels no further need for the continuation of the buildup. It is conceivable, but for a number of reasons, unlikely.

Gang of Four

For one thing, the object of the buildup, which was to make Hua appear unchallengeable, has not been achieved. The campaign against the supposed followers of the Gang of Four is becoming distinctly more fierce, as the Chinese press begins to disclose evidence of continuing and persistent opposition to the leadership now headed by Hua. Nor is it by any means clear that the opposition is confined to the followers of the Gang of Four. Indeed, some of it may probably be found inside Hua's own Politburo.

Two of the Politburo members have recently been criticized in Peking wall posters, which means that they are being sniped at by other Politburo members. The time is long past when any little group of Red Guards would put up posters of its own, but even in these days the criticism of Politburo officials in posters was usually a reflection of the struggle at the top, appearing, as often as not, at the prompting of other high officials.

The two Politburo members may be Hua's opponents—but it is also possible that they are his supporters, and that the attack against them is really an attack on Hua himself. It is one of the first rules of Chinese political infighting that a powerful figure is attacked first through his associates. The two men now under attack, the mayor of Peking, Wu Te, and the Peking region military commander, Gen. Chen Hsi-lin, have seemed at various times in the past to side with Hua and at others to go against him. But the latest poster complaints against them could equally well have been directed against Hua himself.

Suppressed

The posters demand that they subject themselves to self-criticism for opposing last year's demonstrations against the Gang of Four before it was overthrown. The most powerful of these demonstrations brought thousands of people out into the streets of Peking to demand the reinstatement of Teng Hsiao-ping, the deputy premier ousted by the Gang of Four. That demonstration was indeed suppressed by the two Politburo members—but it was Hua who benefited most from their action.

The failure of the demonstration led to Teng's expulsion from the leadership, and to Hua's appointment as Mao's "first" deputy, or successor-designate. There is every reason to assume, from the rules by which these games are played, that Hua was as responsible for the suppression of the demonstration as Wu Te and Gen. Chen were.

When the Gang of Four was overthrown after Mao's death, and the reinstatement of Teng was again demanded by his followers in the Politburo, his full rehabilitation was prevented for a time—again, because Hua demanded that Teng should admit certain mistakes. When Teng was finally restored to the No. 2 position in the party hierarchy last summer, he rapidly assumed a most active role in the leadership—far more active than that of the aged Marshal Yeh, in the No. 3 position, whose speeches usually pay the most elaborate tribute to Hua. By contrast, Teng confines himself in his speeches to the barest mention of Hua that he can get away with—and he has been getting away with it quite successfully.

The Hua cult—which has diminished somewhat, but has by no

means disappeared—seems to have suffered in proportion to the revival of Teng's fortunes. The gradual assumption of a more active role by Teng gave a new reality to the stress on collective leadership in the Chinese press, and it meant that Hua no longer towered quite as prominently above his colleagues. Hua remained not only party chairman but also Premier, and in this capacity has had to give much of his time to ceremonial functions, which inevitably leaves him with less time for more important matters. Teng can only gain from this, and he makes no secret of it.

Some people, Teng told a recent visitor, wanted him to become the premier, "but I won't," he said, because "all my energy would be spent on matters of protocol." He was quite satisfied, he said modestly, with being an aide to

Hua—so long, presumably, as Hua keeps out of his way and continues to devote much of his time to protocol functions.

On the surface, the tensions among the Peking leaders appear so slight as to be barely perceptible—but it would be wrong to draw from this the conclusion that the differences do not run deep. The only conclusion it is safe to draw, in the light of previous experience, is that they are managing to hide their differences somewhat more effectively than in the past.

Indeed, new signs of the power struggle which are now beginning to emerge from Peking make it clear that some of the most important issues of domestic and foreign policy are in dispute in the leadership—including, once again, the question of a reconciliation with Moscow.

A UN Jail for Terrorists

By C. L. Sulzberger

BONN.—The new type of anti-terrorist operation developed by Israel and West Germany at Entebbe and Mogadishu to rescue innocent hostages from skyjacked planes has manifold implications. It demonstrates that no haven or any country, no matter how remote, can serve as a safe haven for terrorists. It also demonstrates that the use of force to bring about a peaceful end to a crisis can be safe from retribution legitimized by either written or unwritten international codes of honor.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government gained immense prestige by its subtle but decisive handling of what seemed an insoluble problem. The proof of victory was the ensuing batch of suicides by Baader-Meinhof gangsters.

Now the world's press is rightly filled with discussions of the need for international cooperation to stamp out the kind of definitely "terroristic" crime involved in both the Entebbe and Mogadishu affairs, as well as in other not so far off, like the Tokyo case—in Bangladesh following seizure of a Japanese plane.

World Cooperation

International cooperation—by security, intelligence, diplomatic and other branches—is eminently to be desired. It should be obvious to all countries, great and small, developed and developing, that it is in everyone's interest.

There must not only be an accord—signed, if possible, by all UN members—that hostages shall be protected but also that any aerial kidnapping for "political" as well as purely "criminal" reasons shall be scrutinized with particular care, as regards motivation.

Letters

Praise for Lasky

The rarity of the kind of journalistic brilliance to be found in Melvin J. Lasky's article "The Ugly German" (Herald, Oct. 15-16) is a sad fact in this reader's life, but the joy it engenders when it finally comes is jauchzend, if not himmelhochjauchzend, and pure.

A truly intelligent, understanding and articulate writer with a clear mind and no-I mean NO-political hang-ups, what a relief!

The very best thing about Mr. Lasky's writing, however, is its human—its humanitarian—dimension and its genuine attempt at critical justice and another rarity: compassion.

INGRID RACZ.

Lesson for Japan

Reading your report on the Lufthansa hijacking, how I admire the way the West Germans handled this new terrorist outrage! Especially as compared to

Surely it would be difficult, if not impossible, to gain UN acquiescence to a statute that a Soviet "disident," a Taiwanese "refugee," a Castroite or anti-Castroite Cuban or a North or South Korean should be adjudged "criminal" a priori if he sought to flee his country by desperate seizure of an aircraft.

Nevertheless, one thing emerges as certain. It is imperative that individual nations be relieved of threats to their innocent citizens simply because those individual nations own aircraft, operate airlines, or are under obligation by citizenship rights to protect travelers.

Not Analyzed

So far as I have seen, these problems have not yet been analyzed sufficiently. Techniques of defeating or outwitting kidnappers, yes; but not means of insuring the safety of travelers subject to surprise attack for either mercenary ransom or for exchange against legally imprisoned convicts.

My idea of a partial solution is simple. At least to state. The UN—and I am insufficiently expert as to whether this can be done through the Assembly alone or by the Security Council—should assume the burden of providing a prison for international criminals; should offer an agreed site, should allow upkeep costs and afford a (preferably rotating) mixed police force to safeguard this world jail.

One frequent provocation to skyjacking is the desire of terrorist groups to take hostages for exchange against imprisoned members of their own or sympathetic organizations who have been convicted for legal offenses.

The Japanese government's meek acceptance last week of all the demands made by the Japan Air Lines hijackers.

Japan's attitude can only encourage other terrorists and the Japanese government therefore should take more courageous and effective action as regards this sort of serious challenge to our civilized law and order.

M. SEIZUME.

Clarification

The Herald Tribune of Oct. 20 had a story on the 35-nation International Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference called in Washington. In respect of its participants, it states that Pakistan will not be attending.

The fact is that Pakistan is very much in attendance and our delegation to the conference is being led by our ambassador in Washington, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

M.H. ASKARI, Press Counsellor, Pakistan Embassy, Paris.

Ready To Face Tomorrow

By Orson Bean

LOS ANGELES—This is the time of the year when, with Thanksgiving looming in the distance, people start putting together lists of all the things they have to be thankful for. I have a different kind of list. I am very thankful.

I'm thankful I have no car to pursue, no insurance, no mortgage for the kids' education, no possessions I care about. I'm thankful I don't work a lot, I don't know what's going to happen to me or my family next week, next month or next year. I'm thankful I've learned to brace insecurity, not just to create it. Life is more fun that way, and I'm thankful for it too.

My list began to surface about seven years ago, when I was under, in Australia. Your typical agent doesn't call you in Australia. Neither do your friends or anyone else. There's not much to do there except sit around and think and talk at lunch chops. So my wife and I came to the conclusion that day is the tomorrow we're worrying about yesterday, that always now. We also did a arithmetic, and figured out I about 40 per cent of all the I'd been working hard to it was earmarked for a tomorrow's nonentity. That didn't make sense to us.

Good Luck?

For instance, all the money I been spending on insurance banking on the chance that I have the good luck to die. But if I am unlucky, and I to a ripe old age, the money we be lost to us. So we canceled life insurance.

Same thing with fire insurance. Now, if the house burned tomorrow, we would take it sign from God that it was to move on. We've used all the money we had lovingly put away for kids' college education. If have enough when they're for college... years from now we will happily give it to them. If we don't, they can get scholarship. Or work their through. Or not go at all—not dedicated to the proposition that everyone has to go to college anyway.

I am dedicated to giving kids the memory of happy. So I spend a lot of with them. We really know other. If they should decide on that they hate me, at they'll know who they're hating. In the meantime, I'm spending my life trying to learn to be the happiest person in the world. Of course, I have achieved it, but that's my I'm very busy working at it working—by deliberately not using a career. I work about tenth of what I used to. Things like TV commercials don't take a lot of time, I never do anything that more than two weeks or bores me.

I've taken my cue from I minister Fuller—making more a problem only if you make problem. Do the work that interests you, he says, and money will come your way support the life-style that you, it does. I don't spend life making money to spend tomorrow, or to acquire possessions can possess you.

When we came back to United States from Australia years ago, we made what later discovered was a mistake. We were so sure we didn't to be possessed by things, we gave away almost every we owned. We entered with now call our late hippy stage tossed the kids into a bummed around the co-sponsoring on our friends putting the kids in school—ever we happened to light. At that was a mistake because it was the reverse side of the session coin. By deliberately having things, we were p them too much attention, we can have things, but not a damn about them. We have a house, and enjoy it can have paintings, and them. But there's nothing important to us that we'd lost them. We're I with or without them.

We are rich of spirit, poor pocket. For that richness, at that poorness, I am thankful. Orson Bean, who describes self as an "admitted eccentric" appears from time to time "Herald Tribune" article for New York Times.

Stuttgart Deaths at Issue

Terrorist Wounded in Prison
Denies Baader Suicide Pact

BREMEN, West Germany, Oct. 25 (AP)—Ursula Moeller, 30, a woman terrorist found in her prison cell with stab wounds last week, denied today that she, Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin and Jan-Carl Raspe jointly agreed to commit suicide.

"Because of pericardium injuries, Ursula Moeller had been operated on at the surgical department of Tuebingen University clinic on Oct. 18; she was transferred from the intensive care unit in Tuebingen to the prison hospital at Hohenasperg on Oct. 22," a statement by her lawyers said.

Baader and Raspe were found dead with bullet wounds in their heads. Miss Ensslin was found hanged by an electrical cord.

4th Hijacker
Identified as
PFLP Woman

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—The woman hijacker who survived the West German morning of a hijacked Lufthansa jetliner here last week is an Arab in her 30s who was born in Haifa in Israel, Arab diplomats said today.

The woman, who is in a hospital recovering from a bullet wound in the thigh, has told small police that she is a member of the ultrafascist wing of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

All four hijackers were carrying passports that were almost certainly forged.

The hijackers' leader, who called himself Capt. Martyr Mohammed and Walter Mohammed, was a Dutch passport in the name of Johannes Vettecamp Janssen. The three other hijackers carried Iranian passports.

According to Arab sources here, he ultrafascist wing of the PFLP, headed by Wadi Haddad, who reportedly has broken with the PFLP's secretary-general, George Sahab, in a disagreement over his use of terror methods to obtain political ends.

The surviving woman hijacker carried a passport issued in the name of Shams Gholan.

Doubts on Nationality

An Iranian diplomat said he was very doubtful that the woman was any of her companions was an Iranian subject.

"Persians do not speak Arabic very well unless they have lived in Arab countries and even then many cases they have an accent that can be identified," he said after noting that the hijackers all spoke Arabic well.

In addition to the leader, the woman hijacker was a male carrying a passport with the name of Asa Abassy and a woman whose passport was made out to Soraya Asary.

The three were killed in the hijacking of a West German jetliner on Oct. 25, 1977, when the hijackers rescued 86 hostages five days after the hijack began.

The dead hijackers reportedly have been buried here in Somalia. Their fingerprints and photographs of their bodies are said to have been sent to Bonn.

WHO Panel Lists
200 Basic Drugs
For 3d-World Use

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP)—An international panel of experts appointed by the World Health Organization has drawn up a list of 200 cheap, basic drugs that will be effective in treating virtually all known major diseases.

The drugs are recommended for use primarily outside the affluent world of industrial nations, said Vittorio Fattorusso, director of the WHO Division of Prophylactic Substances, said at a news conference today.

Although the list is known to include popular common drugs such as penicillin and aspirin, it will not be published before January, when it will be discussed by the WHO executive board.

After the board meeting, WHO will submit the list to the health authorities of its 155 member countries as the most useful pharmaceutical substances to be applied in basic health care.

The drugs, Dr. Fattorusso explained, were selected with a view to their effectiveness and their cost. He said they are essential... basic, indispensable and necessary for the health needs of the population.

Jakarta Denies
Prisoners Report

JAKARTA, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Indonesia's security chief, Adm. Sudomo, has said that there are up to 31,500 political prisoners in Indonesian jails. He said the government planned to release them by 1979.

He was replying to allegations by the London-based human rights organization, Amnesty International, that there were as many as 100,000 political detainees in Indonesia.

He said that a lengthy Amnesty International report on Indonesia published last week was "all lies." He said the organization should change its name to "Amnesty Communist International."

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All of them were in solitary confinement cells on the seventh floor of Stuttgart's Stammheim Prison.

A press statement by Miss Moeller's attorney, Jutta Bahr-Jendgens, published by associates in Darmstadt, said that "at no time has there been an agreement for joint suicide between Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, Jan-Carl Raspe and her (Miss Moeller).

"Shot-Like Noises"

"The last things she noticed before dropping unconscious were two shot-like noises and a squeaking sound. That was Tuesday, Oct. 18, at around 4:30 a.m. She did not know anything about the actions that led to her injuries," the statement said.

It added that Miss Moeller, who was still without access to a radio or newspaper, only found out about the Stammheim deaths and the actions at Mogadishu Airport in talks with her lawyers.

There were suggestions after the suicides and suicide attempt that they were undertaken in despair because the attempt was to exchange the Stammheim prisoners for 86 hostages held in a Lufthansa airliner hijacked to Mogadishu.

Miss Moeller, convicted of membership in a criminal gang, was in Stammheim awaiting another trial on charges stemming from a bombing of a U.S. Army post in Heidelberg in which three U.S. soldiers were killed in 1972.

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J. B. Priestley AP.

J.B. Priestley,
3 Others, Given
Queen's Honors

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP)—J.B. Priestley and three other Britons have been appointed to the Order of Merit, Buckingham Palace announced today.

It is one of the few honors whose recipients are personally selected by Queen Elizabeth II. Most honors are conferred by the monarch on the advice of the prime minister.

In addition to Mr. Priestley, 83, a novelist, others receiving the honor were Sir Frederick Ashton, 71, a choreographer and former director of the Royal Ballet; Lord Franks, 72, former ambassador to the United States and chairman of several recent government committees of inquiry; and Lord Todd, 70, a red-search scientist.

The Order of Merit was founded in 1902 by King Edward VII as a special distinction, without conferring a knighthood, in recognition of exceptional service to the armed forces, literature, science or the arts.

The honor carries no title, and the number of living recipients is limited to 24. Holders wear a red and blue cross.

Ben-Gurion Airport Security
Based on Careful Questioning

By Dial Torgerson

LOD, Israel, Oct. 25.—At Ben-Gurion Airport, which is believed by many to have the world's best security system, a key to the pre-boarding check of passengers is interrogation.

Every outward-bound traveler is questioned for a few minutes by a security officer, almost always a young woman who has been trained to watch the subject's reaction to her questions.

If anyone becomes nervous or argumentative, the young woman calls over a male security officer, who has been watching the baggage check-in. "Upstairs?" she may ask. If the other security officer agrees, the passenger is invited to go upstairs.

There, in an interrogation room, more questions are asked, luggage is carefully checked and the traveler may be asked to strip for a body search. The process may take longer than the airline will wait; passengers have missed planes at Ben-Gurion because they had sweaty palms.

Usually brief. For the average passenger, the questioning takes only a few minutes, and the baggage check—all luggage going aboard any airline's plane here is carefully inspected—takes just a few minutes more.

Multipled by a planeload, the pre-boarding check means that passengers have to count on an extra hour at the airport. At Ben-Gurion, international travelers must be at the airport two hours before departure instead of the usual one.

The elaborate security system has made Ben-Gurion an example for the world's airport managers on how to prevent hijackings. Ben-Gurion is one of the busiest airports in the world—100 flights a day, 2.5 million passengers a year—yet no plane leaving Lod has ever been hijacked.

Airport managers from other parts of the world ask to study the Israeli system, which includes many secret ways of checking beyond the baggage-line quiz. Most airports, however, cannot afford the number of people Israel's Ministry of Transport uses for security, and do not want to inconvenience travelers by insisting on early check-in times.

Despite the careful check of outgoing passengers, Israel cannot search everyone coming in, and it was this that led to the bloodiest airport event in the history of terrorism, the attack at Lod on May 30, 1972, by the so-called Red Army.

According to Doka, 75 per cent of those polled had no objection to current party policy and only 4 per cent wanted greater respect for traditional policies. Ten per cent wanted some toughening and 7 per cent greater closeness with the rank-and-file thinking.

On relations with the Soviet party, 74 per cent voiced readiness to understand Mr. Berlinguer's staunch defense of each party's independence and his moderate criticism of the Soviet Union. As to support for the minority Christian Democratic government, 86 per cent felt it was in the interest of the nation. But only 58 per cent felt it was in the party's own interest while 33 per cent felt it was damaging to the party.

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Marcos Says
He Will Seek
A New TermWants to Hold Vote
Before End of 1977

MANILA, Oct. 25 (UPI)—President Ferdinand Marcos announced today that he plans to hold a presidential election before the end of the year, if possible, and he will be a candidate for a new term.

A government announcement said that Mr. Marcos made the disclosure to Philippine reporters interviewing him.

"Every public official should be prepared to submit himself to an election," Mr. Marcos said, adding that he wanted the presidential election to precede local elections.

The President said at the World Law Conference in August that he would call local elections within a year.

He said that during the elections the "effects" of martial law, in force since 1972, would be lifted.

Government sources said that Mr. Marcos met with his Cabinet and legal experts on the implications such a presidential election would have for the 1973 Constitution that provided for a parliamentary government to replace the presidential system.

Elected in 1969 for a second four-year term, he was named by the 1973 Constitution to continue as President and also serve as Premier, holding both posts without a fixed term.

Mr. Marcos today told a group of American veterans of World War II that he would not lift martial law as long as there is a Moslem rebellion in the southern Philippines.

Rebel Base Bombed

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Air Force F-4E fighter planes today bombed a Moslem rebel base north of here as ground troops closed in on it, the military commander for the southern area, Gen. Romulo Espaldon, said.

He told newsmen that he hoped to launch a ground attack on the main base of the Moro National Liberation Front tonight or tomorrow.

Peking Aide Sees
Indication of New
Economic Gains

PEKING, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Extremist activity has caused stagnation in China's industrial production for two years, but there are indications of a "new leap forward" in the national economy, according to the chairman of the country's State Planning Committee.

Vice-Premier Yu Chiu-ii, addressing a two-day plenary session of the fourth National People's Congress yesterday, blamed the stagnation on the now-purged "gang of four," the Chinese news agency reported today.

Mr. Yu said production had increased again since March. He said that overall indications were that "the tide is now turning on the economic front, which is of vital significance, and a new leap forward is taking shape in the national economy."

But, he warned: "There are still many problems in the economy."

The Standing Committee also decided that the next National People's Congress should meet next spring, the agency said.

It will be the first meeting of China's parliament since the deaths last year of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai and will place a formal seal of approval on the pragmatic policies of the country's new leaders. The last Congress met in January, 1975.



VERBOTEN—A house owner in Hannover, West Germany, has made use of an old traffic sign to take care of a more pressing problem in his efforts to discourage passers-by from using the wall of his house for what only dogs are privileged to do.

Slaughter of Wildlife Continuing in Kenya

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, Oct. 25.—The private club where professional hunters gathered for many years is empty now, its door locked, its members departed to other countries for other jobs.

The largest taxidermy firm in Nairobi, Zimmermann's, is planning to close soon, after 33 years in business.

The government, which banned hunting in Kenya five months ago, has now ordered all formerly licensed hunters to turn in their weapons to the firearms bureau.

There are few signs, however, that the hunting ban is actually accomplishing what was intended. The widespread slaughter of wildlife continues unabated. Ironically, the poachers responsible for the killing still have a legal outlet in Kenya for their illegal trade and still have access to the foreign market.

The outlet here consists of the nation's 230 curio shops, many of them locally owned. Their stocks include elephant-hair bracelets, carved-ivory statues, lion-tooth necklaces,ebra-skin rugs, rhinoceros carvings. And in Nairobi's supermarkets, shoppers can still buy fresh impala chops.

Conservationists contend that it is still too early to evaluate the effects of the hunting ban, but they say that its long-range impact will be minimal unless the government moves against the poaching racket. That is a step the government has been unwilling to take.

It was easy enough to move against the 100 professional hunters, because 90 of them were Europeans. But it will be considerably more sensitive if African entrepreneurs with high-level government connections come under attack.

International conservation

Civil Servants End
Walkout in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 25 (Reuters)—Government employees today ended a two-week strike over pay that virtually isolated Iceland by cutting international flights, mail and telephone links.

The government and the employees today reached an agreement due to be signed later. But the strikers decided to return to work immediately. The strikers had demanded a 35-per-cent pay increase.

sources said that a prominent curio dealer is believed to have hired for \$2,000 five Somali poachers who last month killed three members of Kenya's only white rhino family, on the eastern boundary of the Meru National Park. A bull named Sakila, which was shot nine times, had a 24-pound horn that will be worth a small fortune on the Hong Kong market, the sources said.

Rhinoceros horn is believed by some to have medicinal and even magical properties. In the Orient it is reduced to a fine powder and widely used as an aphrodisiac.

In much of Kenya, poachers continue to take a tremendous toll, wildlife has been virtually eliminated outside Kenya's national parks. Despite the efforts of anti-poaching units, game is also becoming scarcer inside some of the parks—a disturbing trend for the future of Kenya's \$80-million-a-year tourist industry.

"I've been out with the anti-poaching units," John James of the World Wildlife Fund said. "They're professional, well trained, active and enthusiastic. But they're handicapped by a lack of equipment and a lack of money."

The World Bank has given Kenya \$3 million to expand its anti-poaching efforts, but conservation agencies have not responded with financial aid to help implement the hunting ban. The reason, according to reliable sources, is that Kenya insists on channeling all conservation aid through a government board of wildlife trustees and in the past the board members have shown more interest in building personal wealth than in replenishing wildlife resources.

Although conservation agencies and even former professional hunters applaud the ban as a positive step by the government, most agree that licensed hunters and their safaris did not represent much of a danger to the future of Kenya's wildlife. Last year, for instance, they took only 6,000 trophies, a fraction of what poachers killed.

© Los Angeles Times.

Toll Up Is 400,000 Seen

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 25 (UPI)—Ivory hunters killed between 100,000 and 400,000 elephants on the African continent last year, Iain Douglas-Hamilton, a Kenya-based authority on elephants, told the World Wilderness Congress today.

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PARIS COLLECTIONS

Saint Laurent Looks Back
And Returns to the Classics

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Oct. 25 (IHT).—Yves Saint Laurent's summer ready-to-wear collection this morning was back to square one—that is, an ultra-classic look based on poplin.

Reactions of the buyers were mixed. Some were unconditionally faithful. Others were frankly disappointed and complained about the lack of news. The show drew applause for the designer, who came out smiling and with his pink shirt soaked wet, but it was a long way from the wild cheers that have marked the finish of recent Saint Laurent collections.

With that kind of talent, it is hard to cross off a whole collection without another thought. Actually, the first half of the collection, all the poplin separates, is what made Saint Laurent famous. That straight, classic approach endeared him to thousands of women season after season—the famous blazers, kilts, capes and boots.

Fun for a While
After establishing his name, Saint Laurent felt he could afford to go wildly costume, and he certainly had fun with it. So did his customers until it became tiresome, not to say expensive, to keep renewing one's wardrobe because it was out as soon as it was in. Saint Laurent's strong prints (such as his paleys or chrysanthemums) were also all over, not counting the copies and copies of copies—a visual nightmare.

So, in doing what he did today, Saint Laurent may be credited for using his enormous influence to play a role as the stabilizer of fashion.

Blouses are all over town, but as somebody said about blouses, there are blouses and then there are blouses. Saint Laurent's were outstanding, their crisp lines outlined with quilting around the waist or a dropped shoulder line. They came in all lengths but the prettiest was the short, flared

one. Poplin is a natural for Saint Laurent, since he launched his bush jacket, and he used a lot of it plus terry, velvet, corduroy and striped taffeta.

It is quite easy to see that the blouson will be the next uniform, taking over where Saint Laurent's blazer left off.

Lot of Body

Saint Laurent made a big play for pants and his newest ones were tapered, three-quarter but again, cut neatly and sharply with quilted hems. Nothing soft and messy about that look. Both the fabrics and the quilting gave the clothes a lot of body.

Colors were strong but muted except for an occasional bright red or orange. Khaki was the most popular. Saint Laurent used it again and again with remarkable combinations that showed off best in bi- or tri-color blouses and dresses: khaki and black, khaki and rust, khaki and smoky blue, light khaki, dark khaki and black, black, white and khaki. He also played up the whole green gamut, from chartreuse to bronze.

The evening wear also had strong echoes of Saint Laurent's former hits, including strapless and ruffled chiffons, some hiked up to the side à la Crêpe. The newest dresses were the long crepe sheaths with contrasting floating panels swinging from the shoulders.

Having done all he could with flowers, Saint Laurent moves on to plaids and checks and mixes them, the way he used to mix flowers.

It will be interesting to see how customers react to Saint Laurent's change of gear. In Paris, anyhow, boutique owners have reported an increasing demand for a more classic look.

Other houses who showed within the past 24 hours: Tan Giudicelli, in his T-13 ready-to-wear collection, had a clean-cut, at-

Yves Saint
Laurent
dress mixes
prints the way
he used
to do flowers.

AP.

tractive summer line playing up all the currently favored themes: blouses over rolled-up shorts, including some luxurious pale leather ones, fresh white pique suits with T-shirts and shirt-jackets, see-through gauze pastel tunics over skinny satin pants. Giudicelli always had a knack for summer clothes (he was the one who put the Mac Mac label on the map) and he has kept his fresh, unpretentious hand.

In a quiet way, serious Guy Laroche has built up a \$40-million empire. That includes his couture, men's and women's ready-to-wear, two perfumes, two eaux de toilette and bed and bath linen. All of that goes to a number of retail outlets plus 40 Laroche boutiques, including four in Japan.

Laroche has made two smart moves with his ready-to-wear. He landed talented Guy Douvier (once with Dior-New York) to design it, and a year ago, he bought the Get Jaumet factory which enabled him to have the best

priced couturier's ready-to-wear in town.

T. Maguin's president, Norman Wechsler, was there this morning, taking a close look at the collection, with his fashion director, Sonja Caproni.

Her verdict: "It's so easy to sell. In that business, sometimes, we make it too difficult for the customer."

One last note: The see-through game is getting rarer and rarer in Paris, with breasts now passed. If nothing else, it can revive a whole row of store presidents, who are apt to go slightly faint after hundreds of dresses and hours of blinding heat.

Visa Splits

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW (NYT).—A two-man team of satirical artists has been broken up, at least temporarily, by a government decision to let only one of them emigrate to Israel.

Vitali Komar and Aleksandr Melamid, who collaborated for more than 10 years on a host of zany works mocking the rapid style of socialist realism, now find themselves separated and unable to paint. "We are going to try telepathy," said Komar, who was left behind when Melamid left from Moscow a few weeks ago.

The two men had applied for visas simultaneously last February, asking to be considered together. But the authorities refused. "In principle they don't want to deal with cases collectively," Komar remarked, underscoring the word "collectively" with a whimsical smile. Melamid, his wife and two children received their visas. Komar received no answer at all.

"There is always hope," he said as he sat in a friend's studio the other day, "but I have a bad feeling."

Attract Attention
Komar-Melamid, as the pair was known, attracted great attention in New York a year and a half ago when some of their pieces, smuggled out of the Soviet Union, were displayed at the Ronald Feldman Gallery.

ARTS AGENDA

The Studio Marigny is presenting a program of opera films, a refreshing treat for movie-goers. The varied musical selections are "Boris Godunov," "Eugene Onegin," "Norma," "Tosca," "La Bohème," "Tosca," "Tristan and Isolde," "Prince Igor," "Madame Butterfly" and "L'Enlèvement au Serail." But Herbert von Karajan's excellent filming of "Fidelio" and "Pagliacci" are missing. The Marigny also is showing "Kabuki-No." "Carmina Burana" and the American "Great Caruso."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

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OPERA IN IRELAND

Italian Comic Operas
Are Festival's Hits

By Henry Pleasants

WEXFORD, Ireland, Oct. 25 (IHT).—For just over 25 years now, this little former harbor town in the southeast corner of Ireland has offered an annual opera festival on a scale in no way commensurate with the size either of its population (14,000) or of its Theatre Royal (capacity 750).

Year after year, with the enthusiastic support of the community and the Irish Radio-Television Symphony Orchestra, it has defied the odds and staged three new productions of operas rarely heard, the premieres on three successive nights, emerging usually—if not quite always—with all flags flying, including presumably that of Wexford's native son, Commodore Barry, whose statue dominates the principal quay, glaring defiantly at England across the Irish Sea.

Wexford has always done best with chamber operas, easily adapted to the small stage, the small auditorium and the marvelous resonance of the Theatre Royal. And so it has been with this year's festival which began at the end of last week and continues through Oct. 30. We have had Massenet's "Herodias," Gluck's "Orfeo," in the original Viennese version, and a triple bill of Italian comic operas. It was this triple bill, with the veteran Sesto Bruscantini in charge, that predictably provided the pièce de résistance.

Aging Singer
It began with Cimarosa's "Il Maestro di Cappella" in an edition especially made for Bruscan-

tini, substituting an aging singer for the conductor of the original. This was a masterpiece of traditional buffo caricature and, for those concerned with such refinements, a lesson in the inflection of the Italian language. Then came a rare revival of Pergolesi's "La Serva Padrona," with Bruscantini as a memorably non-plussed Uberto and Carmen Lavanì as the mercurial Angelina.

But the surprise in this package was a little one-act by Luigi Ricci (1805-1859) called "The Servant and the Hussar." Ricci is remembered, insofar as he is remembered at all, for an opera, "Crispino e la Comare," written in collaboration with his brother Federico.

"La Serva e l'Ussero" is a conventional opera buffa of transvestite disguises, but so tuneful and so well fashioned that one was left wondering how something so utterly enjoyable could have languished in limbo for nearly 150 years. Bruscantini and Miss Lavanì were again the fluent principal protagonists, along with Michael Lewis, expertly alternating baritone and falsetto. And James Judd was the exemplary conductor.

Flaubert Inspired
"Herodias," which owes more to Flaubert than to the Bible, belongs in a larger theater and one more hospitable to plangent orchestral and vocal sound. But it was ingeniously staged by Julian Hope, solidly conducted by Henri Gaillois and vividly projected by a uniformly strong cast. "Herodias" is first-class



From left, Angela Aguade (Vespene), Carmen Lavanì (Sipina) in "La Serva Padrona" at the Wexford opera festival.

Massenet, and it was good to hear something more than "Vision Fugitive" and "Il Est Doux, Il Est Bon."

With "Orfeo," produced by Richard Wagner's great-grandson Wolf Siegfried Wagner, and with a counter-tenor (Kevin Smith) miscast as Orpheus, we were transported to another world—and it was not the underworld of Gluck and Calzabigi. The de-

Soviet Artists and Kolmar Pines for Melamid

Among them was an intricate work called "Biography," a series of 191 matchbook-sized squares portraying a young Russian's life and commenting sharply on the society's blemishes. Others, done in a sort of pop-art style, the artists called "sots," made fun of socialist realism—the officially imposed genre of heroic optimism that dominates everything from propaganda posters to landscapes.

One was a portrait of a stern-faced worker with his finger at his lips and the admonition, "Don't babble." Another, in Moscow at the time of the New York show, showed a pure white factory releasing billows of clear blue air to cleanse the filthy atmosphere.

Needling the State
However tempting it may be for Americans to identify with such free spirits bent on need-

ling the state, Komar-Melamid are still very much the products of a Soviet upbringing: They have none of that innate American suspicion of government and ideology. They feel alienated only from Soviet government and Soviet ideology.

Objective in Israel
As Komar explained, their objective in going to Israel was to implement their "detailed plans to create an official state art in Israel—ideological art, official art that would express the interests of the state as we understand them."

He conceded that it would be just as political as official Soviet art. The difference is that here the state's art is like hypnosis, he said, aimed at keeping the masses somnolent. "We want to make art from below," he declared.

His conversation was less im-

pish than usual. The smiles that flickered across his bearded face faded quickly. His talks of the urge to create ideological art for Israel was like a cry of yearning to belong, to have a part in something larger than himself after years of standing apart from his own society.

Sources of Suspicion
Genuine art inevitably comes into conflict with the Soviet state, he explained, for art has its roots in history, in ancient traditions that are sources of suspicion for Communists who believe they have decoded history and who constantly rewrite it.

Furthermore, art in the Soviet Union is not permitted to move forward, he declared. "Art can't stay in one place. If it isn't permitted to advance, then it will move backwards, into nostalgia—in our case, to icons, religious art, etc."

"We are alien to them," he said of orthodox Soviet citizens.

"Here there was nothing for us. We were like a couple of child crying all the time."

Last February, Komar, 34, Melamid, 32, were expelled from the Union of Graphic Artists, thereby losing their right to design book covers and jackets, which brought them enough money to live on.

Komar, a bachelor, figures has enough funds saved to until the end of the year. His work—official and unofficial—is nonexistent. "I am not a vacuum," he said. After many years of collaboration Melamid has become his ego, and real creativity seems possible without the long bawling discussion that precedes the application brush to canvas.

"Telepathy," Komar said, "there and I'm here, and draw at the same time. In all, any art is a little bit of a miracle."

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1977

Dollar Gains Slightly; No U.S. Support Seen

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—The dollar stepped a partial recovery against most major currencies today, largely due to technical factors. Turnover was heavy and trading in general was described as slightly less nervous and agitated.

Central bank net interventions added about \$80 million compared with \$165 million yesterday. The Bank of England was the largest net purchaser, adding almost \$70 million, a well-known source said.

The Bank of Japan, which chased an estimated \$80 million to \$90 million in Tokyo, "squared" its position in European trading as the dollar firmed, according to sources.

The Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank also squared their net dollar positions, it is believed.

The dollar reached its lowest level in the day immediately after the West Germany's trade surplus in September widened. A surplus was in line with other than general market expectations, but dealers said the impact of the figures will

Vest German Trade Gap Rises in Month

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—The West German trade surplus was 3,661 billion marks in September, up from 22 billion marks in August but down from 4,676 billion marks in September 1976, the Federal Statistics Office said today.

The current account showed a continuing deficit of 1.5 billion marks compared with a revised deficit of 1.4 billion marks in August and a surplus of 1.85 billion marks in September 1976. Exports in September totaled 2 billion marks compared with 2.3 billion marks in August and 2.3 billion marks in September 1976. Imports were valued at 19.53 billion marks compared with 18.44 billion marks in August and 18.44 billion marks in September 1976.

The September figures brought the trade surplus for the first three quarters of 1977 to 36,310 billion marks, up 6.6 per cent from 34,079 billion marks in the earlier period.

The current account produced a primary surplus of 2,009 billion marks in the first nine months, down 52 per cent from 4,207 billion marks in the comparable year-earlier period. Exports and imports grew at an annual rate of 6.7 per cent in the first three quarters compared with 5.4 per cent in the year-earlier period. Exports totaled 19,574 billion marks, up from 18,744 billion marks in the like 1976 period, while imports were at 17,564 billion marks, compared with 16,567 billion marks in the January-September 1976 period.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

AMF		Detroit Edison		Shell Oil	
Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977	Third Quarter	1977
Revenue	347.0	Revenue	371.5	Revenue	2,600.0
Profits	10.50	Profits	34.50	Profits	201.60
Per Share	0.55	Per Share	0.63	Per Share	1.40
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,128.0	Revenue	1,100.0	Revenue	7,600.0
Profits	33.00	Profits	67.50	Profits	543.50
Per Share	1.72	Per Share	1.61	Per Share	3.80
Armed Steel		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	930.00	Revenue	494.00	Revenue	537.20
Profits	31.70	Profits	3.50	Profits	11.50
Per Share	1.01	Per Share	0.16	Per Share	0.59
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	2,636.00	Revenue	1,510.00	Revenue	1,670.00
Profits	67.90	Profits	25.00	Profits	47.70
Per Share	2.11	Per Share	1.26	Per Share	2.92
Avon Products		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	380.90	Revenue	1,620.00	Revenue	362.50
Profits	38.50	Profits	33.90	Profits	32.10
Per Share	0.88	Per Share	0.47	Per Share	0.71
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,040.00	Revenue	4,930.00	Revenue	978.90
Profits	103.30	Profits	163.80	Profits	77.00
Per Share	1.78	Per Share	2.26	Per Share	1.71
Borden		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	824.00	Revenue	2,040.00	Revenue	3,500.00
Profits	32.90	Profits	15.90	Profits	273.30
Per Share	1.09	Per Share	1.17	Per Share	1.85
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	2,590.00	Revenue	4,990.00	Revenue	10,400.00
Profits	98.30	Profits	41.20	Profits	784.80
Per Share	3.16	Per Share	3.09	Per Share	5.42
Burlington Industries		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	617.50	Revenue	804.90	Revenue	2,770.00
Profits	20.70	Profits	13.60	Profits	25.60
Per Share	0.74	Per Share	0.71	Per Share	0.76
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	2,388.20	Revenue	2,881.00	Revenue	8,244.00
Profits	89.90	Profits	43.70	Profits	69.70
Per Share	3.18	Per Share	2.27	Per Share	2.06
Combustion Engineering		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	465.30	Revenue	—	Revenue	2,370.00
Profits	14.30	Profits	—	Profits	27.10
Per Share	0.89	Per Share	—	Per Share	0.80
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	1,420.00	Revenue	—	Revenue	7,210.00
Profits	43.70	Profits	—	Profits	130.80
Per Share	2.71	Per Share	—	Per Share	1.54
Con. Edison of New York		Third Quarter		Third Quarter	
Revenue	1,079.00	Revenue	1,500.00	Revenue	666.00
Profits	1.57	Profits	123.00	Profits	53.70
Per Share	1.42	Per Share	0.80	Per Share	0.67
Nine Months		Nine Months		Nine Months	
Revenue	—	Revenue	4,700.00	Revenue	1,860.00
Profits	263.90	Profits	370.00	Profits	152.30
Per Share	3.75	Per Share	2.41	Per Share	1.91

Although Levy Would Be Higher Tax Plan May Draw Little Guy to Wall St.

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (NYT).—The capital-gains tax on securities may soon be replaced by an even heavier levy that, paradoxically, may give a big boost to the stock market.

Under Carter administration plans, capital gains on future securities commitments would not be entitled to preference treatment. Instead, capital gains, whether short-term or long-term, would be treated like ordinary income—wages and rents—and then be taxed at rates commonly twice as high as investors now pay on long-term gains.

However, under proposals designed to simplify the tax law and make it more equitable, the maximum income tax, which can rise in certain circumstances to 70 per cent under current law, would be limited to 60 per cent. As a further attempt to treat investors fairly, a Carter proposal would eliminate the whole tax on corporate income—once at the corporate level and once at the shareholder level.

Needless to say, investors are alarmed by the prospect of yet another major attempt to simplify the tax law. Such efforts, many assert, tend to add to rather than reduce the confusion of the profit tax code. Also, Congress tends to carve up administration tax proposals and there

is always a chance that the least desirable proposals will survive, with the plan, from an investor's standpoint, left out.

Thus it may come as a surprise that Howard Stein, chairman of Drayfus Corp., a billion-dollar money-management company, is wholeheartedly behind the Carter plans.

In an extended analysis, Mr. Stein said that the switch from capital gains to ordinary income taxes and the elimination of the double taxation of dividends would help revitalize the stock market and draw back vast numbers of investors who departed during the early 1970s.

Depart they did: Market participation by individuals shrank from an estimated 31 million shareholders with securities holdings making up 64 per cent of total market value in early 1970 to 25 million shareholders with 53 per cent of such value by mid-1975.

In Mr. Stein's view, the magnet attracting investors back will be the prospect of increased after-tax income, enhanced by the potential for added income from capital appreciation freed from the artificial restraint of a specific holding period. He added that such an environment would have a significant and salutary effect on corporations, as a more vibrant equity market would ease the task of financial capital expansion without the need for

wrenching change in dividend and financial policies.

Mr. Stein maintains that bonds are currently more attractive than stocks in terms of after-tax yields. For example, an A-rated utility bond yielding 8.48 per cent in September, 1977, offered an after-tax yield of 6.94 per cent to a holder in the 30-per-cent tax bracket.

Under the current method of taxing dividends, he added, only 11 issues in the Standard & Poor's 500 stock index equalled or exceeded the exempted bond return, whereas under the Carter proposals, 62 S&P issues would equal or exceed the 5.94-per-cent bond return, he said.

Mr. Stein argued that a shift of only 1 per cent of the public's non-equity assets would bring a \$20-billion influx of buying power into the stock market.

He illustrated the potential impact of such a shift by noting that from 1974 to early 1976 pensions funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, brokers and foreign investors added \$15 billion in net purchases of common stocks. That, he said, moved the stock market from the lows of 1974 to the highs of early 1976 even though the stock market was simultaneously absorbing a \$10-billion increase in the rate of new shares offered by corporations and a large selling move by individuals.

Amid Fears That Increase Will Continue

EEC Jobless Rate Rises to Record 6 Million

BRUSSELS, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).

Unemployment in the Common Market rose 2.4 per cent in September from August to a record high of 6,041,000 jobless persons amid fear that a further increase to 7 million or even more cannot be ruled out.

The preliminary September jobless figure compared with 5,899,000 persons out of work in August, with the August total already revised upward from the earlier reported 5,833,000.

In January, which traditionally produces the highest unemployment in the EEC because of the winter layoffs in the construction industry, the jobless total was 5,876,000.

Eurostat, the EEC statistics office, described the September rise in unemployment to changes in the Italian legislation allowing young people between the age of 15 and 28 to enroll as unemployed and to school leavers in France who are entitled now to register as unemployed. The same applies in Belgium.

But a rise in unemployment has long been forecast by analysts in the EEC Commission. Because of a lower than expected growth in the community's gross national product, some predict the number of jobless persons will climb to 7 million or even above that level during the coming winter.

The real GNP growth this year is likely to be 2.5 to 3 per cent instead of the initially anticipated 3.5 to 4 per cent.

Economics commissioner Francois-Xavier Ortoli told a meeting of EEC economics and finance

ministers last week that a real GNP growth of 4 per cent is needed to arrest the rise in unemployment.

Mr. Ortoli officially predicted a real GNP growth of only 3.5 per cent for 1978 and warned the ministers that this means further rises in the number of jobless in the community.

The ministers agreed to press for inflationary measures in the nine member states to add at

least one percentage point to Mr. Ortoli's projected growth.

But commission analysts fear that whatever measures are launched they may not have an immediate impact on the employment situation so that unemployment may again peak in the winter months.

As winter is approaching now, analysts also point out that with unemployment already at a record high of a little over 6 million

the community is facing the oncoming period from an unprecedentedly high starting point.

Between September, 1976, and January, 1977, for example, unemployment shot up about 13.5 per cent to 5.87 million from 5.23 million, with the jobless rate climbing to 5.6 per cent from 5 per cent. The September, 1977, figures represented a record jobless rate of 5.7 per cent.

Youth unemployment is of major concern to EEC authorities. The share of the people aged 25 or younger in total EEC unemployment has not been officially calculated but it is believed by Eurostat to be well above 40 per cent.

U.K. Rate Down

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—British unemployment in early October was 1,518,575, down 90,688 from a month earlier, the Department of Employment said today.

Most of the decline was due to 76,955 school leavers finding jobs. This month's jobless statistics are based on figures taken Oct. 13. Approximately 8.4 per cent of the workforce are now out of work, compared with 8.8 per cent in September. In October, 1976, there were 1,571,110 persons, or 8.8 per cent of the workforce unemployed.

Unemployment also declined on a seasonally adjusted basis, totaling 1,433,400 or 6.1 per cent of the workforce in October, down 18,000 or 0.1 percentage point from a month earlier, when seasonally adjusted unemployment was at its highest level since the end of the second world war. The decline in seasonally adjusted unemployment was the first monthly drop since May of this year.

However, government officials said the October seasonally adjusted figures showed that unemployment was basically static.

Japan Economic Index Again Below 50%

TOKYO, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Japan's official indicator of economic trends, the diffusion index, was below the expansion-or-recession 50-per-cent level in August for the fourth consecutive month, the government's Economic Planning Agency reported.

The diffusion index, comprising 25 economic indicators, stood at 38 per cent in the month following 30 per cent in July, 28 per cent in June and 48 per cent in May, EPA officials said.

Banks Reprimanded
NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has reprimanded some large banks in New York for abusing their borrowing privilege at its discount window.

It was learned that the New York Fed has told a number of money-center banks to stay out of the discount window unless there is no reasonable alternative available.

According to sources, the problem arose because of the recently low discount rate, the interest rate charged by the Fed on loans to member commercial banks. That rate has been at 5 3/4 per cent since August. By contrast, the rate on federal funds, uncommitted reserves banks lend one another, has been

Japan Says U.S. Steel Move Illegal

GENEVA, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Japan has told the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that a provisional U.S. anti-dumping measure on certain steel products violates world trade rules.

Representative Keelch Tarrada told GATT's anti-dumping committee that the provisional U.S. measure, which was in response to a complaint of Gilmore Steel Corp. on hot rolled carbon steel plates, is not justifiable under the anti-dumping code.

A Japanese spokesman said that his country had not yet filed a formal complaint with GATT seeking compensatory or retaliatory action. He added that Japan is undecided on such action because the Gilmore case is only a part of overall problems affecting trade in steel.

Savings Deposits Rise
CHICAGO, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—Savings and Loan Associations savings deposits increased by an estimated \$5 billion last month up 7.7 per cent from the \$5.6 billion gain in September 1976, the U.S. Savings and Loan League said.

BNP in Bangkok
PARIS, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—Banque Nationale de Paris, the largest French bank, has opened a representative office in Bangkok.

Late Rally Aids Stocks After Dow Dips to 795

By Colleen Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 (WP).—The stock market slipped through yet another psychological barrier today but later recovered in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average fell below the 800-level for the first time in more than two years before a late rally erased most of the day's decline.

The average of 30 industrial issues wound up the session with a 0.78 loss at 801.54 at the close of trading on the New York Stock Exchange, extending the slide it began from just above the 1,000-level at the start of the year. It touched 795 at one point.

The Dow last closed below 800 on Oct. 2, 1975, when it hit 794.55. Today, the industrial average was off 7 points in mid-afternoon.

Despite the Dow's recovery, most New York Stock Exchange issues ended on the downside: Declining stocks outpaced gainers by an 11-3 ratio, and the broad New York Stock Exchange index fell 0.38 to 49.88. Volume was 23.59 million shares, up from 19.21 million yesterday.

Wall Street analysts described the market climate as "hopelessly confusing," and one of "continuing uncertainty." "What we're getting now is a feeling of hopelessness," said Robert Stovall at Reynolds Securities. "The market keeps dropping steadily and nothing seems to stop it."

"Nobody knows what's going to happen," said Robert Donner, an institutional broker with Blyth Eastman Dillon. "In this type of situation, it's the uncertainty that is feeding upon itself that is sending the market down. The general tenor is that there's just too much confusion to put money in the market."

Some analysts dismissed the slip under 800 as technically meaningless in the current bear situation, while others noted that a dip into the 700s may continue to fuel the pessimism which triggered the slide in the first place.

The recent increases in bank prime lending rates to 7.75 per cent as well as rises in other short term rates have pressured Wall Street prices over the past two months.

Deepening concern over the rates, combined with the uncertain outlook for President Car-

ter's energy package, tax revision proposals and an income tax cut, has been cited as the basis for the Dow's plunge.

For some, the worst news of the week was the activation of the Dow Theory—the simultaneous decline of the Dow industrials and the Dow average of 20 transportation stocks, which both hit new lows for the year today.

Theory proponents see this as a clear signal that the already entrenched downturn will continue. More optimistic brokers feel that the market is nearly bottomed out and predict a technical, short term rally soon. "We're very close to having a rally," Mr. Donner said. "But at what level on the Dow, I'm not sure. When you're down this far, what's another 10 points, another 20 points to fall?"

Goods Orders Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25 (Reuters).—New orders received by U.S. durable goods manufacturers rose \$890 million, or 0.8 per cent, to a seasonally adjusted \$58.62 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase compared with a \$2.24 billion, or 4 per cent, gain for August. And the August increase represented a downward revision of the 4.2-per-cent increase reported earlier this month.

Shipments for September were up \$176 million, or 0.3 per cent, to \$58.28 billion. The backlog of unfilled orders rose \$367 million, or 0.3 per cent, to \$174.5 billion.

In the key nondefense capital goods sector, orders rose \$319 million, or 0.3 per cent, to \$15.6 billion. Orders had risen \$286 million, or 1.9 per cent, in August. The backlog of unfilled orders in the nondefense capital goods sector rose to \$39.56 billion in September from \$31.92 billion in August.

New orders for all capital goods rose to \$174.9 billion from \$168 billion.

Leyland Names Head

LONDON, Oct. 25 (AP-DJ).—British Leyland Ltd. announced today that it is naming Michael Edwards, currently chairman and chief executive of Chloride Group Ltd., as fulltime chairman, effective Nov. 1. The appointment follows the resignation last week of Sir Richard Dobson.

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